

REMARKS

Applicant and Applicant's attorney express appreciation to the Examiner for the courtesies extended during the recent interview held on February 9, 2005. The amendments and arguments presented in this paper are consistent with the proposed amendments and arguments discussed during the Interview. Claims 36-71 are pending, of which claims 36 and 66 are independent method claims. As indicated above, claims 36 and 66 have been amended by this paper.¹

The Office Action rejected independent claims 36 and 66 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,819,004 to Azadegan et al. ("*Azadegan*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,389,072 to Tzou et al. ("*Tzou*"); and rejected the remaining dependent claims under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Azadegan* in view of *Tzou*, U.S. Patent No. 5,926,569 to Nickerson ("*Nickerson*"), U.S. Patent No. 6,049,316 Nolan et al. ("*Nolan*"), U.S. Patent No. 6,175,650 Sindhu et al. ("*Sindhu*"), U.S. Patent No. 5,617,333 Oyamada et al. ("*Oyamada*"), U.S. Patent No. 5,619,591 Tsang et al. ("*Tsang*"), and/or U.S. Patent No. 6,003,030 Kenner et al. ("*Kenner*").²

Applicants' invention, as claimed for example in independent method claim 36, relates to generating a compressed video stream in order to provide a client with remote access to a program running at a server. The method includes: executing a program at the server, the program providing a plurality of display commands which represent a user interface for the program; drawing at least a portion of the user interface for the program on a virtual display at the server; prior to compressing the user interface for remote display at the client, generating a plurality of quantized transform coefficients from the display commands, wherein one or more different quantized transform coefficients are generated for different display commands; creating a compressed video stream from the plurality of display commands utilizing the coefficients; sending the compressed video stream to the client for remotely displaying the user interface at the client as a video stream as opposed to the plurality of display commands provided by the program; and receiving user input from the client that is directed to the user interface.

¹Support for the amendments to the claims can be found throughout the Specification, and particularly beginning at page 10 line 14 in connection with the description of Figures 1 and 2.

²Although the prior art status of the cited art is not being challenged at this time, Applicants reserve the right to do so in the future. Accordingly, any arguments and amendments made herein should not be construed as acquiescing to any prior art status or asserted teachings of the cited art.

Applicants' invention, as claimed for example in independent method claim 66, also relates to generating a compressed video stream in order to provide a client with remote access to a program running at a server. The method includes: executing a program at the server, the program providing a plurality of display commands which represent a user interface for the program; drawing at least a portion of the user interface for the program on a virtual display at the server; prior to compressing the user interface for remote display at the client, setting at least one compression parameter to different values for different ones of the display commands; creating a compressed video stream from the commands utilizing the at least one compression parameter; sending the compressed video stream to the client for remotely displaying the user interface at the client as a video stream as opposed to the plurality of display commands provided by the program; and receiving user input from the client that is directed to the user interface.

In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, "the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations." MPEP § 2143 (emphasis added). During examination, the pending claims are given their broadest reasonable interpretation, i.e., they are interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow, consistent with the specification. MPEP §§ 2111 & 2111.01.

Azadegan discloses a method and system for manually changing the quality of portions of video frames after the frames have been previously encoded. Abstract. After the input video is encoded into a compressed digital format, such as MPEG, the video is displayed and a user is allowed to enter commands indicating quality changes for regions within one or more frames. Col. 34, ll. 12-22; Fig. 21. Once the regions are defined a user defined priorities are entered, new quantizer values are estimated or determined based on the priority value and the prior quantizer value. Col. 36, ll. 34-41; Figure 22.

Tzou discloses a video conferencing system. Col. 3, ll. 54-56. With reference to Figure 1, a camera 180 provides video input 101 corresponding to an image scene 181 to a video encoding system 100. Col. 3, ll. 56-59. The encoding system 100 converts the video input 101 into encoded frames 131 suitable for communication to a receiver 200 via a communications channel 141. Col. 3, ll. 59-61. *Tzou* uses a higher quantizing factor for faster moving objects. Col. 6, ll. 35-37.

Among other things, however, in conjunction with the other claim limitations, *Azadegan* and *Tzou* fail to teach or suggest executing a program at a server, the program providing a

plurality of display commands which represent a user interface for the program; drawing at least a portion of the user interface for the program on a virtual display at the server; creating a compressed video stream from the plurality of display commands utilizing the coefficients; and sending the compressed video stream to the client for remotely displaying the user interface at the client as a video stream, as recited in claims 36 and 66. In fact, neither *Azadegan* nor *Tzou* appear to have any disclosure whatsoever regarding remote access to a program executing at a server. Rather, both *Azadegan* and *Tzuo* seem to focus only on video encoding technology.

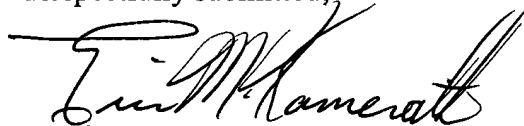
The Examiner seemed to concur with this analysis during the Interview and noted in the Interview Summary that the proposed amendments to the independent claims appear to distinguish the prior art and that the Examiner would give further consideration upon receiving Applicants' formal response and update the search.

Based on at least the foregoing reasons, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that the cited art fails to anticipate or make obvious Applicants' invention, as claimed, for example, in independent claims 36 and 66. Applicants note for the record that the other rejections and assertions of record with respect to the independent and dependent claims are now moot, and therefore need not be addressed individually. Accordingly, Applicants do not acquiesce to any assertions in the Office Action that are not specifically addressed above, and hereby reserve the right to challenge those assertions in the future, including the official notice taken by the Examiner, if necessary or desired.

In the event that the Examiner finds any remaining impediment to a prompt allowance of this application that may be clarified through a telephone interview, the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney.

Dated this 23rd day of February, 2005.

Respectfully submitted,



ERIC M. KAMERATH
Registration No. 46,081
Attorneys for Applicant
Customer No. 47973